

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING AND PROTECTING PULSED HIGH POWER FIBER AMPLIFIER SYSTEMS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[01] This invention relates generally to a pulsed laser system comprising a high power fiber amplifier and a pulsed seed source. One embodiment in accordance with the invention uses an electronically controlled semiconductor diode laser as the seed source. The seed source may also be a mode-locked laser.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[02] Pulse laser systems consisting of an oscillator and a high power fiber amplifier have been developed and are well known in the art. See, for example, U.S. patent numbers 6,208,458; 6,181,463; and 5,696,782, all of which are assigned to the same assignee as the present invention and all of which are included herein by reference for all that they teach. Conventional systems of this type typically operate at a fixed pulse width and repetition rate. However, systems with variable pulse widths and repetition rates have also been developed. For example, see U.S. patent numbers 6,347,007; 6,335,941; and 6,433,306 to Grubb et al. For certain applications, it is desired that the output pulse energy of these types of systems be maintained at a constant value as the pulse width and repetition rate of the pulse source is varied.

[03] The gain of the amplifier system depends on the rate at which energy is stored into, and depleted from, the doped fiber. Therefore, output pulse energy varies as a function of the rate of energy storage into the amplifier and the repetition rate of the seed, which extracts energy from the amplifier. A known method includes adjusting the gain of the amplifier by adjusting the power of the amplifier pump diode by changing its drive current as a function of the seed source pulse energy and

repetition rate. A further alternative, which is suitable under some conditions, includes changing the pulse energy of the seed source by modulating the source directly or attenuating its input to the power amplifier.

[04] The gain of the fiber amplifiers in these systems is a function of the wavelength of the pump diode as well as a function of the pump diode power. The optimum pump diode wavelength is a function of the material properties of the amplifier fiber. For example, in a Yb amplifier system, the optimum pump wavelength is approximately 976 nm for the shortest amplifier length. Further, the wavelength of the pump diode is a function of diode temperature. In most practical systems, and particularly in systems using amplifier pump diodes containing multiple diodes packaged in a single package, the actual diode temperature and emission wavelength will vary as a function of diode current, even if the package is nominally held at a constant temperature. This is so because the temperature sensor used to monitor the diode temperature is located a short distance from the actual diode. Therefore, to obtain further control over the output pulse energy it is necessary to counter wavelength drift of the pump diode by a more accurate and actively controlled mechanism.

[05] Also influencing the gain of the fiber is the temperature of the fiber. One physical process for changing this gain is made possible because rare earth ions, such as Yb and Er, are actually quasi three-level lasing materials rather than four-level lasing materials. This means that at the lasing wavelength there is some absorption. The amount of absorption is determined by the Boltzman distribution of states, which is temperature dependent.

[06] U.S. patent numbers 5,867,305 and 5,933,271 to Waarts et al. disclose pulsing the pump laser diodes for the purpose of preventing the buildup of amplified noise between two fiber amplifiers for amplifying pulses. An improvement to these systems

is to avoid the need for a gate synchronized to the seed pulse. However, the build-up time of amplified noise in such a system is the round-trip time of the total fiber amplifier length which is 10-100ns and not the fluorescence lifetime which is 400 μ sec to 10 msec as stated in the two references mentioned above. Under most conditions sufficient gain cannot be obtained in a fiber amplifier when the pump laser diode is pulsed for 10-100ns.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

- [07] It is an object of the present invention to provide a high power fiber amplifier system with means for controlling the pump diode current and the gain of the fiber amplifier such that the output pulse energy is constant as the pulse width and repetition rate are adjusted during operation. This includes keeping the pulse energy constant during turn-on of the pulse train.
- [08] It is a further object of the invention to provide means for controlling the temperature of the fiber amplifier pump diode such that the pump diode wavelength is maintained at a fixed value with changes in diode current.
- [09] It is also an object of the invention to provide means for protecting the high power amplifier from damage due to gain buildup in excess of the damage threshold of the amplifier by monitoring the repetition rate of the injected oscillator pulses or external signal, and shutting off or reducing the pump diode current if the repetition rate falls below this threshold.
- [10] It is also an object of the invention to provide for monitoring of the amplitude of the seed pulses and to protect the high power fiber amplifier from damage by shutting off the pump diode if the amplitude of the injected pulses falls outside a safe threshold.

- [11] It is also an object of the invention to provide a high power amplifier system with means for controlling the amplitude of the seed pulse such that the output energy of the power amplifier is constant.
- [12] The above and other objects of the invention are met by providing a device and method for controlling the diode current of the pump diode in a high power fiber amplifier, the device comprising a means for setting the pump diode current or power, monitoring such current or power, and maintaining the diode current or power at a constant value. Typically the current of the diode is controlled to correct for long term decrease on its output due to aging. In contrast, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the pump diode current is controlled to dynamically control the gain of the power amplifier to maintain uniform pulse energy as the repetition rate and the pulse temporal width is changed. This includes turning the pump diode on sufficiently in advance and ramping up the current to produce equal power for the first pulses when the unit is turned on.
- [13] The device also provides a means for calculating and/or storing the desired pump diode current setting as a function of system pulse width and repetition rate, such that the energy of the output pulse is maintained at a desired value as the pulse width and repetition rate are varied.
- [14] A device in accordance with an embodiment of the invention also provides a means for calculating and storing the appropriate pump diode temperature setting as a function of the pump diode current setting, such that the emission wavelength of the pump diode is maintained at a wavelength that provides maximum absorption of the pump diode energy by the fiber amplifier medium as the pump diode current is varied.
- [15] Means are also provided to monitor the repetition rate of the injected pulses into the amplifier system, to compare it to a predetermined minimum repetition rate,

and if lower than this minimum repetition rate, to disable or reduce the current to the amplifier pump diode to prevent it from being damaged.

[16] The exemplary device discussed above also provides a means for comparing the amplitude of the pulse being injected into the fiber amplifier with a predetermined minimum amplitude value and if lower than this predetermined minimum, a means to disable or reduce the current to the amplifier pump diode to prevent it from being damaged. A device in accordance with an embodiment of the invention also provides a means of selecting and attenuating the seed pulses such that the amplified output pulses are of uniform energy.

[17] It is an even further object of the invention to monitor the repetition rate of the oscillator and to provide a means for calculating the required down counter divide ratio needed to obtain a lower repetition rate.

[18] It is also an object of the invention to be able to output a fixed repetition rate even if the oscillator repetition rate varies from unit to unit or as a function of time and/or temperature.

[19] It is also an object of the invention to synchronize the oscillator with an external reference signal. It is also an object of the invention to vary this external reference in frequency, and have the oscillator repetition rate vary accordingly.

[20] It is an even further object of the invention to vary the external reference in frequency, and have the oscillator repetition rate vary accordingly, and also have the down counted repetition rate vary accordingly.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[21] The object and features of the present invention will become more readily apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

- [22] **FIG. 1** is a basic block diagram representing an embodiment of the present invention.
- [23] **FIGS. 2a-2e** are block diagrams of laser systems known as master-oscillator power amplifiers (MOPAs), in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.
- [24] **FIG. 3a-3e** represent uniform amplitude seed pulse inputs (3a) and their corresponding amplifier gain (3b-3d) which results in undesirable non-uniform output pulses from the power amplifier (3e).
- [25] **FIG. 4a-4e** represent attenuated seed pulse inputs (4a) and their corresponding amplifier gain (4b-4d) in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, which result in desirable uniform output pulses from the power amplifier (4e).
- [26] **FIGS. 5a-5e** represent combined selection and attenuation of seed pulse inputs (5a-5c) and their corresponding amplifier gain (5d) in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, which results in “down-counted” uniform output pulses from the power amplifier (5e).
- [27] **FIG. 6** illustrates a phase-locked loop in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.
- [28] **FIG. 7** is a block diagram demonstrating control of various optical and electrical parameters in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.
- [29] **FIG. 8** is a block diagram of an oscillator in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- [30] A general block diagram of the present invention is shown in FIG. 1. As shown, a system in accordance with the invention includes an oscillator, an amplifier and a controller. The controller has the ability to control and monitor various parameters of both the oscillator and amplifier. FIG. 8 illustrates an exemplary

oscillator and its monitoring and control functions. The electric current, optical power and temperature of the oscillator pump diode can be monitored and controlled. This is accomplished by using a temperature sensor such as a thermistor to monitor the diode temperature and using a cooling device such as a thermoelectric cooler to adjust the diode temperature. The optical power of the laser diode is typically monitored using a back facet photodiode.

[31] The temperature, current, wavelength, and repetition rate of the oscillator can be monitored and controlled. These properties are controlled to give better stability to the system. The wavelength variation of the oscillator can vary the output pulse width and pulse energy. The wavelength of the oscillator can be monitored at the output. The wavelength can then be adjusted by several means. The emission wavelength of the laser is monitored by a wavelength locker based on an etalon transfer function. The transmission of an etalon is measured with a detector and the photocurrent is compared with that from a reference detector. These elements are integrated in the locker package.

[32] With the target wavelength set at a slope on the etalon transfer function, i.e., etalon transmission vs. wavelength curve, drift or shift of wavelength can be monitored by measuring the differential value of two photocurrents. Such a wavemaker is readily available with subnanometer accuracy, for example, at a wavelength of 1550 nm. For picosecond mode-locked fiber lasers, subnanometer wavelength stabilization is of potential importance because, for example, the spectral width of the time-bandwidth limited pulse is only 1 nm for a 1.6 ps pulse at 1060 nm.

[33] The first device related to tuning and stabilization of the wavelength is the fiber Bragg grating (FBG). By changing the reflectance as a function of the wavelength, the cavity Q can be adjusted for a preferred wavelength. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the temperature of the grating is varied with a thermo-

electric cooler. The tuning range of a short period grating, with a typical grating section of a few millimeters, has a temperature coefficient of 10 pm/°C resulting from mechanical expansion of the silica glass. By applying a polymer coating the coefficient can reach as high as 20 pm/°C due to the higher expansion coefficient of the polymer. With a temperature variation of 50 °C, wavelength tuning and stabilization within 1 nm is feasible. In another embodiment mechanical tension is applied by mounting the grating section on a Piezo expander.

[34] A further embodiment of the tuning and stabilization element includes controlling the chip temperature of the saturable absorber in the cavity. The reflectance is a function of the bandgap of the absorber, which, in turn, depends strongly on the temperature of the semiconductor chip. By changing the temperature of the chip, the cavity Q is adjusted for a preferred wavelength. The temperature dependent bandgap shift in an InP-based semiconductor is in the range of 0.4 and 0.5 nm/°C. Thus a variation of +/- 10 °C of the chip temperature with a thermo-electric cooler will provide sufficient wavelength coverage for stabilization of a picosecond pulse.

[35] Another method for controlling the wavelength in accordance with the invention is to change the oscillator power by adjusting the current of the pump diode.

[36] The repetition rate of the oscillator is monitored by using an element, such as a photodiode and electronic amplifier, to convert the optical pulses into electrical signals. The electrical pulsed signals are then input to the controller where a repetition rate is calculated. FIG. 7 shows the monitoring and control functions that are incorporated into the amplifier portion of the system. Control of the amplifier pump diode is similar to that described above for the oscillator. Diode current and temperature can be monitored and adjusted to control the amplifier gain.

[37] The repetition rate of the pulses injected into the amplifier is established by the controller, and can be a repetition rate that is the same or different than the oscillator repetition rate. Based on the repetition rate of the oscillator and the desired repetition rate at the output, the controller calculates the timing needed to open and close an optical shutter, also referred to as a down counter. This shutter may be an element such as an acousto-optic modulator (AOM). By electronically controlling the opening and closing of the shutter the repetition rate of the pulses injected into the amplifier are at the desired rate.

[38] Laser systems relevant to the invention include master-oscillator, power-amplifiers (MOPAs) as shown in FIGS. 2a-2e. The master-oscillator (often called the “seeder” or pulse source) produces a pulse or pulse sequence at a relatively low power level that is delivered (indicated by the intervening arrow) to the power-amplifier, which increases the pulse energy. Generating the “seed” pulse or pulses at low power facilitates easier modification and manipulation of pulse parameters, such as, but not limited to, duration, temporal profile, central wavelength, and spectral bandwidth. The details of individual pulse parameters are not relevant to this invention and are mentioned here simply to suggest a rationale for selection of a MOPA configuration, except that maintaining the fidelity of the pulse throughout the MOPA is generally desirable.

[39] For this invention, it is preferred to use a seeder that produces a repetitive pulse sequence, although not necessarily a uniform sequence in time. In regard to this disclosure, often only a single stage of amplification after the seeder will be described, as shown in FIG. 2a; but such shall not be limiting. Often there are a number of amplifier stages situated between the seeder and final output of the laser system as depicted, for example, in FIG. 2b. The present invention applies at any

stage of amplification, although a preferred embodiment places it immediately before the final amplifier.

[40] It is often desirable, and sometimes necessary, to operate the seeder continuously so that its output is temporally and energetically stable while retaining the means to extinguish the pulse output from the entire laser system. This is particularly true when the seeder is a passively mode-locked oscillator that operates at a relatively high repetition rate. In this case, the seeder operates at a higher repetition rate than is suitable for the ultimate application. A pulse selector, sometimes called a “down-counter”, is used to select transmitted pulses. Providing a pulse selector at the final output is often untenable due a potential for damage to the device at the high power level existing at this location, or because the switching means distorts some important pulse characteristic. Also, a pulse selector at the output does not efficiently use the energy stored in the amplifier. In those cases where it is not feasible or desirable to place a pulse selector means (e.g., a switch) at the final output of the laser system, an intermediate pulse selector may be employed as shown in FIG. 2c.

[41] Whereas MOPAs produce high pulse-to-pulse repeatability when operated in the steady state, such operation is not acceptable for many applications. For example, often an application requires that the laser output be stopped and started during a procedure or the repetition rate or pulse properties varied. Also, processes often require that the laser output be commanded to begin at a given pulse and that particular pulses be substantially equivalent to pulses produced during steady-state operation. In some systems, however, switching the pulse after the final power amplifier stage is untenable.

[42] Initiating or changing the energy injection rate into a power amplifier generally has a detrimental transient affect upon the output pulse energy repeatability. The instant invention can selectively attenuate, i.e. reduce the amplitude of pulses,

prior to injection into an amplifier stage to produce pulses at the output of the final amplifier that have uniform amplitude. Such an embodiment may contain an additional means for attenuating the input pulse, as shown in FIG. 2d, or a combined means as shown in FIG. 2e. This may be an element such as an acousto-optic modulator (AOM), a electro-optic modulator such as a lithium niobate modulator or a electro-absorption modulator.

[43] In order to maintain constant pulse energy it is necessary to consider the operational conditions of the amplifiers. The final amplifier, generally referred to as the power amplifier whereas earlier amplifier stages are referred to as “pre-amplifiers,” is normally operated near saturation. Operating the final amplifier in saturation mode tends to maximize the system energy extraction efficiency since the majority of the system power budget is expended in the last stage. Operating an amplifier in saturation means that the pulse flux (i.e., power per unit area) is comparable to or exceeds the saturation flux, I_{sat} . The saturation flux is defined as that flux at which the effective gain is decreased to one-half the small-signal gain. The small-signal gain, g_0 , is the gain in the limit of zero extraction flux and is a function of the extrinsic pump rate, and the intrinsic lasing medium properties, i.e., fluorescent lifetime, stimulated emission cross-section, state degeneracy, and lasing concentration.

[44] A detailed description of the dynamics of a laser power amplifier subject to pulsed extraction requires knowledge of the pump rate, population inversion, parasitic losses, degeneracy of states, non-radiative transitions, quenching of terminal lasing levels, extraction flux, repetition rate, state lifetimes, as well as other parameters. However, a heuristic model can provide some insight into the motivation behind this invention. This model is particularly valid under conditions where the fluorescent

lifetime of the laser is long compared to the pulse extraction period, and the pump rate is insufficient to restore the initial population between extraction pulses.

[45] When oscillator pulses are not extracting energy from the amplifier, the gain will be at a maximum equivalent to the small-signal gain case, practically limited by the pump rate and parasitic losses. As pulse extraction proceeds faster than the pump can replenish the upper laser level, the effective (or saturated) gain decreases as, $g = g_0/(1+I_{avg}/I_{sat})$, where I_{avg} and I_{sat} , normally considered instantaneous quantities, are suitably integrated over times that are long compared to the pulse rate. As switched pulses from a free-running seeder, FIGS. 3a, b, & c, begin to extract energy from the saturable power amplifier, the effective gain will decrease over time as in FIG. 3d, and the pulse output will behave as shown in FIG. 3e. Such initially energetic pulses are unacceptable for many applications.

[46] There are a number of ways to control the amplitude of the pulses from the amplifier such that the amplitude of the initial pulse is the same as the amplitude of the following pulses. The first way is to control the pulse selector shown in FIG. 2c, 2d or 2e. An exemplary pulse selector according to this embodiment is an optical switch. However, switches of many types are used in laser systems. The fastest mechanical shutters open in about one millisecond and, thereby, are applicable to laser systems with repetition rates no greater than 1KHz. Moreover, mechanical shutters cannot be readily made to modulate the seeder, so they are of unlikely use here. Liquid crystal (LC) light valves can be modulated but are typically slower than mechanical switches, requiring a few milliseconds for opening. Furthermore, LC valves are susceptible to damage and can distort the pulse due to their intrinsic birefringence. Micro-electro-mechanical (MEMs) devices can switch rapidly, but have limitations for handling typical beam diameters of interest here.

[47] As nearly all laser systems of interest have fluorescent lifetimes shorter than a few milliseconds, devices with switching times longer than a millisecond are of little value in this invention. Using presently available optical switching technology, electro-optic and acousto-optic devices are the best option for single pulse selection at repetition rates much faster than 1KHz. The high voltage driver requirements of electro-optic cells and the intrinsic birefringence of electro-optic crystals generally eliminate these switches from consideration unless switching times under a few nanoseconds are required. Thus, an acousto-optic modulator (AOM) switch shall be considered the preferred embodiment of the invention, although such shall not be limiting.

[48] The transmission of an AOM varies as the amplitude of the acoustic wave in its crystal. The acoustic wave causes the refractive index of the crystal to vary periodically, which diffracts the optical beam as a function of its period (i.e., angle of diffraction) and modulation depth (i.e., efficiency of diffraction). The acoustic wave is driven by a transducer attached to the crystal, which is, in turn, excited by a radio-frequency (RF) circuit. The amplitude of the RF signal used is readily controlled by an external input voltage. Thus, the output of the seeder can be effectively adjusted from a value near zero to a maximum pulse injection value into the power amplifier. The amplitude of the acoustic wave can be readily modulated with sub-microsecond resolution for crystals of suitable size and material using appropriate RF circuitry.

[49] FIG. 4b illustrates a ramped switch transmission that would produce the seed pulse input shown in FIG. 4c from the continuous sequence of FIG. 4a. The convolution of the ramped pulses of FIG. 4c and the decreasing effective gain of FIG. 4d results in the uniform sequence of output pulses shown in FIG. 4e. Similarly, FIGS. 5a-5e depict a system in which the AOM both selects and attenuates the seed

pulses prior to injection into the amplifier, with the same result, FIG. 5e, as illustrated in FIG. 4e.

[50] Another implementation for keeping the pulse energy constant or controlled includes adjusting the amplifier pump current such that the gain is lower for the initial pulses and increasing the current and, thus, the amplifier gain for the following pulses. It may be further advantageous to decrease the diode pump current when the pulses are not desired for some time. Decreasing the diode pump current may be desirable if the time between pulses exceeds the fluorescent lifetime of the active ion in the gain amplifier. For times greater than 1 ms, it may be desirable to reduce the diode current.

[51] Diode replacement is an important factor in the cost of operation of such a laser. Also, if the diodes are turned off completely the thermal distribution may change significantly enough to necessitate a short warm up period for the laser. However, it is not necessary to turn the diodes off completely to obtain an increase in diode lifetime.

[52] The lifetime of the diodes with power often exponentially follow the inverse of the output power of the laser diode (see, e.g., Milton Ohring, Reliability and Failure of Electronic Materials and Devices, (Academic Pres, New York, 1998) p. 550-552). Thus, decreasing the output power by a factor of two increases the lifetime of the diode by the square of the higher power lifetime. Thus, the diode power is decreased once the repetition rate falls below a threshold repetition rate and the diode power is ramped up when pulses are again desired in a manner that keeps the energy in the first pulses similar to all the pulses in the pulse train. This feature can, for example, be enabled when the laser is operated at a constant fixed repetition rate. Under these circumstances, the diode power is typically ramped up before the pulse is desired, within a time period approximately equal to the fluorescent lifetime of the active ion, for example, on the order of 1 ms.

[53] As described above it is often desired to control the pulse energy in a desired method for the particular application. However, it may also be necessary to control the pulse energy in order to protect the amplifier from damage. As described above the gain of the amplifier increases whenever the input stops. If the pulses are inadvertently stopped and then started at full power, optical damage to the amplifier is possible.

[54] One purpose of the electronics is to prevent optical damage to the amplifier if the oscillator stops outputting mode-locked pulses or outputs a series of mode-locked, Q-switched pulses with even higher pulse energies. It is important to shut-down the amplifier before damage occurs. The controller also monitors the repetition rate of the oscillator. In one embodiment, a photodiode and amplifier converts the optical signal into an electrical pulse train. The controller then calculates the repetition rate of this electrical signal by measuring the time between pulses. If this rate varies from a preset value, such as the nominal oscillator repetition rate, by a predetermined amount, the current to the amplifier pump diode is reduced or shut off to prevent damage to the system and an error signal is generated.

[55] An alternative or additional method of preventing damage is to disable the pulse selector or select high attenuation for the attenuator before the amplifier so no, or very low energy, seed pulses enter the amplifier. The allowable variation from the nominal value of the repetition rate can be adjusted and is stored in the controller for comparison.

[56] In another embodiment of the invention, the repetition rate of this pulsed fiber system is synchronized to an external timing reference. In this case, it is necessary to prevent damage from loss of the timing signal and subsequent recovery of the signal. The time between trigger pulses is monitored to ensure that the repetition rate does not fall below a predetermined repetition rate. If the time between pulses is exceeded,

the controller will generate an additional seed pulse, such that the energy of the amplifier can be extracted and damage to the amplifier will be prevented. This prevents the laser system from operating below a predetermined safe repetition rate.

[57] In an embodiment of the invention discussed previously, the pulse source is a mode-locked fiber laser that runs at a fixed pulse width and repetition rate and the pulses to be injected into the amplifier are selected by controlling an external modulator, the rate of opening and closing being set by the controller, thus setting the repetition rate of the system. By this means the repetition rate needs to be a multiple of the repetition rate of the mode-locked laser. For example, if the repetition rate of the mode-locked laser is 50 MHz and 5 MHz is the desired rate, then the external modulator is opened up to let every 10th pulse through. If every 11th pulse is let through then the repetition rate is 4.54 MHz. However, if non-multiple repetition rate such as 4.8 MHz is desired, one way to obtain a repetition rate, on average, of 4.8 MHz is to alternately let every 10th pulse through and then every 11th pulse so that the average repetition rate is achieved.

[58] However, certain applications require that the pulses from the MOPA be synchronized to an external temporal signal. If the seed source can be externally triggered this is not difficult. However, if the seed source is a passively mode-locked laser then the repetition rate of the oscillator must be synchronized to the external reference signal. This is accomplished by mounting one of the end mirrors of the mode-locked laser's optical cavity on a movable element such as a piezoelectric transducer. An additional method of changing the repetition rate is to mount the fiber of the laser so that it may be stretched. For example, mounting the fiber on a Piezoelectric drum. The phase and frequency of the reference oscillator are then compared with the phase and frequency of the optical oscillator and the cavity length is adjusted such that the optical oscillator and the reference oscillator are locked in

phase and frequency. The electronic circuitry used to accomplish the above-described construction is commonly referred to as a phase locked loop. This is shown in FIG. 6.

[59] In certain applications it is desirable to change the repetition rate of the laser in a controlled fashion during laser operation. The above circuitry can also be used to vary the repetition rate of the optical oscillator, either by changing the repetition rate of the reference oscillator or by moving the end mirror of the optical cavity by controlling the piezoelectric transducer directly when it is not locked. In present applications, the cavity length is varied by 1% by moving the end mirror. Thus the repetition rate can be varied by 1%. At this point the pulse selector can be used to select a different number of pulses and the cavity length can be readjusted to get the same repetition rate. Continuous tuning is then obtainable down to 100 Hz in this manner.

[60] In one embodiment of the invention, the pulse source is a semiconductor diode that is directly modulated by the controller at an amplitude, repetition rate and pulse width that is set by the operator. Based on the set amplitude, pulse width and repetition rate, the controller determines the optimum pump current for the amplifier pump diode. This value of the pump current may be calculated or stored in a lookup table in the controller for a range of repetition rates and pulse width values. Based on the optimum pump current, an optimum pump diode temperature is calculated, such that the pump diode wavelength will be optimized to the particular amplifier fiber characteristics. This optimum pump diode temperature depends on the diode characteristics and will vary from pump diode to pump diode. An initial calibration of each pump diode wavelength as a function of temperature and current is performed during system integration. These results are used by the controller to calculate the optimum temperature. The controller then applies these settings to the amplifier pump diode.

[61] As shown in FIG. 7, additional optical and electrical parameters can be monitored and controlled. Control of these parameters can be incorporated into the laser controller or can be incorporated into a system controller that is external to the laser controller and specific to the particular application. The laser controller has the ability to communicate with an external system controller over a communications link using communication protocols common to computer communication, such as RS-232, TCP/IP, CAN etc. This has advantages in performing operations in various application areas as described briefly below.

[62] In certain applications, such as micromachining, it is desirable to monitor and control parameters such as output polarization. This can be adjusted by electronically rotating a half waveplate, or by electronically controlling the voltage applied to a liquid crystal retarder. The output polarization ratio can be measured using a pair of sensors that monitor the reflected versus transmitted light of a polarizing beam splitter, such as a Glan/Thompson type or other polarizing discriminator means.

[63] In other applications, also including micromachining, it is also desirable to monitor and control parameters such as beam shape. This can be controlled electronically by using a motorized optical subsystem such as a cylindrical beam-expanding telescope with three elements. Each telescope incorporates an input and output lens with variable separation between them that adjusts the magnification and a moveable intermediate lens that adjusts the beam divergence. Two such subsystems oriented orthogonally provide either uniform or astigmatic control of the beam size and shape. Additional beam control can be achieved by rotating one or both of the telescopes about the optical axis. This can be monitored electronically using a sensor such as a camera.

[64] In further applications, it is desirable to synchronize the output of the laser to an external beam positioning system such as a galvanometer. This is accomplished by

synchronizing the AOM in the down counter to the galvanometer. An external trigger input on the laser controller is used to synchronize the laser repetition rate and the opening of the AOM shutter with the trigger output of the positioning system using the methods described previously. This allows the laser in, for example, the micromachining system to vary the time between pulses to accommodate the differences in scan times of the positioning system.

[65] In yet further applications, it is desirable to use the laser to perform a metrology or another measurement function as well as a micromachining function. This is accomplished in the laser system by changing the repetition rate and output power, by the means described previously, such that the laser outputs a low pulse energy, high repetition rate pulse train for use in metrology or for another measurement, and a high pulse energy pulse train at a lower repetition rate for micromachining. Ideally, the laser shutter is turned to constantly open and the output of the system is the same as the source for the measurement function. This function may also be implemented by using a portion of the oscillator pulse train directly, and in parallel, with the high energy pulse train. Specifically, the high repetition rate metrology could be used for measuring the depth of the material ablated utilizing the metrology means described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,489,984 and 5,585,913. Other exemplary measurement functions are two-photon microscopy and Optical Coherent Tomography (OCT). Such functions would be particularly useful in surgical procedures where OCT or two-photon microscopy is utilized to image diseased tissue. In accordance with these exemplary applications, the laser is operated at a lower repetition rate where material ablation occurs to remove the diseased tissue and then OCT or two-photon microscopy is used to assure all the desired tissue is removed.